

A NEW TRICHOTAPHE FROM NEW YORK (LEPIDOPTERA: GELECHIIDÆ)

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Specimens of the following species have been appearing from so many sources recently that it seems advisable to put it on record, especially since the food plant can be given. Mr. Latham has also taken a second undescribed *Trichotaphe*, but, as so far only a single specimen has turned up, its description will be postponed.

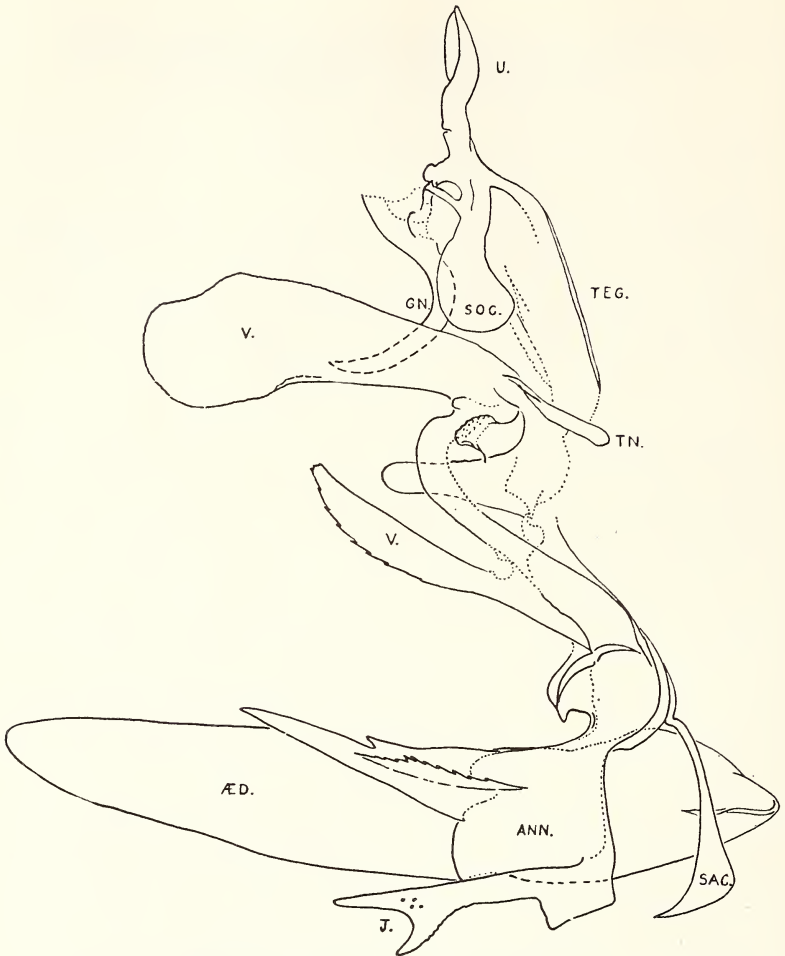
Trichotaphe iothalles new species

Antennæ with pubescence about as long as width of shaft; ocelli absent; palpi sickle-shaped, nearly smooth but with a little loose scaling on upper side of second and third joints, the second much thickened rather beyond the middle and then tapering again. Third hardly $\frac{1}{2}$. Male with an expansile lateral plume on prothorax. Fore wing with outer margin distinctly concave, the membrane subfalcate, but filled out nearly straight by the fringe; R_5 just above apex; hind wing with a distinct fringe on base of Cu, but otherwise normal for *Trichotaphe*. The species will key to *Trichotaphe* in Buseck (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxv, 772) and in my key (Lep. N. Y., Cornell Memoir, 68, 258), but will not in Meyrick's recent revision on account of the fringe on Cu. In the latter if construed strictly it will run to *Pachysaris* (South America) or *Carbatina* (India) according to how much weight is put on the loose scaling on the upper side of the palpus.

Glossy light wood brown, rather brighter than the clay color (17") of Ridgway. Head shading into fuscous; antennæ brassy and faintly ringed with fuscous; tongue and maxillary palpi almost blackish; labial palpi dark brown, shading into tawny at edges, the inner side of second segment bright ochre. Thorax concolorous "clay color," shading more or less into blackish on middorsal line, and with sides of collar and bases of tegulæ blackish. Abdomen gray, with pale base and tip. Legs luteous, heavily shaded with dark gray on outer sides; body luteous below, abdomen with first two and last segments contrastingly gray.

Fore wing with ordinary dots as black points, or nearly obsolete, the claviform directly below the orbicular; costa except toward apex and inner margin shaded with fuscous; terminal area contrastingly chocolate brown, broad at inner margin but narrowing to a point at apex; extreme margin marked by a fine contrasting straw yellow line, usually edged above along costa with a blackish line. Fringe double, of the ground color, the denser scales of the basal series pale-tipped, forming a submedial line. Hind wing gray, with a tawny shade in base of fringe. Head, thorax and fore wings with marked violet iridescence.

Genitalia as figured.



Trichotaphe iothalles, side view, holotype

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| Æd.—Ædæagus | Soc.—Socius |
| Ann.—Annellus | Teg.—Tegumen |
| Gn.—Gnathos | Tn.—Ental extension of valve,
serving as a tendon |
| J.—Juxta (ventral portion of
annellus) | U.—Uncus |
| Sac.—Saccus | V.V.—Upper and lower lobes of
valve. |

Slide by August Busek, in U. S. National Museum. Drawing by May Gyger.

Holotype, New Brunswick, N. J., Aug., 1932, in U. S. National Museum; paratypes from Locust Valley, Long Is., N. Y., reared from red oak (Latham), Orient and Riverhead, Long Is., (Latham); Yonkers, N. Y., (Klots); Green Village, N. J., (Rummel); and Ramsey, N. J. The material from Long Is. was studied through the courtesy of Mr. Roy Latham, the rest through Dr. A. B. Klots and the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History. The paratypes will be divided between the National Museum, the Cornell Museum and the sources.

I know no close relatives of this species. In Busck it will key out at no. 15 by the warm yellowish ground, in my key it differs from *T. trimaculella* by the contrasting dark borders and much larger size; in the European fauna (Hering's key in the Tierwelt Mitteleuropas) it differs from *Brachmia rufescens* again by the contrasting dark borders and free R_3 . *Brachmia* also feeds on grasses.